

2261. Adulteration of currants. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Currants. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5985. Sample No. 22742-E.)

On October 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Nevada filed a libel against 6 cases, each containing 50 cartons, of currants at Reno, Nev., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 20, 1940, by the American Trading Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Otzen's Imported Grecian Currants, Packed by Otzen Packing Co. San Francisco, Calif. 15 Oz. Net."

On November 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2262. Adulteration of pitted dates. U. S. v. 826 Packages and 64 Packages of Pitted Dates. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5684. Sample No. 74502-E.)

On September 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 826 4-ounce packages and 64 8-ounce packages of pitted dates at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 19, 1941, by H. L. Singer Co. from Atlanta, Ga.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Product of Irak Black Palm Pitted Dates * * * Packed By Smyrna Imports Co., Inc. New York City, N. Y."

On October 11, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2263. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 25 Cases of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4519. Sample No. 22157-E.)

This product was moldy as well as insect-infested.

On April 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 25 cases of dried figs at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 4, 1941, by Goebel Pratt Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Fancy White Ribbon White Figs."

On June 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2264. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4734. Sample No. 21687-E.)

On May 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 100 cases, each containing 25 pounds, of dried peaches at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 17, 1941, by Felix Braun & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sunripe Brand Choice Recleaned Yellow Peaches."

On September 15, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2265. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 400 Cases of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5148. Sample No. 22004-E.)

On July 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 400 cases, each containing 25 pounds, of dried peaches at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 14, 1941, by Libby, McNeil & Libby from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Golden-Glory Brand Recleaned Standard Yellow Peaches."

On October 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2266. Adulteration of evaporated peaches. U. S. v. 237 Boxes of Evaporated Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4843. Sample No. 37173-E.)

On or about May 29, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 237 boxes of evaporated peaches at

Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 4, 1939, by Stanislaus Fruit Growers from Modesto, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net * * * Avena Brand Choice Cling Peaches."

On July 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2267. Adulteration of dried pears. U. S. v. 40 Cases of Dried Pears. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5296. Sample No. 22193-E.)

On August 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 40 cases of dried pears at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 15, 1941, by Guggenlime & Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "25 Lbs. Net Daphne Brand California Dried Choice Halved Pears."

On September 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2268. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Dried Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5102. Sample No. 37344-E.)

On July 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 26 25-pound boxes of dried prunes at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 8 and March 19, 1941, by California Prune & Apricot Growers Association from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Sunsweet Nature Flavored Tree Ripened Prunes."

On August 30, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2269. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Dried Prunes. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5134. Sample No. 60363-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs in addition to insect fragments and larvae.

On July 14, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho filed a libel against 9 cases of dried prunes at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1941, by Mason Ehrman Co. from Portland, Oreg.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Nugget Brand 25 Lbs. Net Weight Italian Prunes Cured and Packed by Dayton Evaporating & Packing Co."

On August 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2270. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. v. 32 Cartons of Raisins. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5823. Sample No. 64171-E.)

On September 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 32 cartons of raisins at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 11, 1941, by Sunland Sales Cooperative Association, Fresno, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "25 Lbs. Net Sun-Maid Bakery Type Thompson Seedless Raisins."

On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2271. Misbranding of dates. U. S. v. 31 and 36 Cartons of Dates. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 3583. Sample Nos. 34129-E, 34130-E.)

These products were packed in open-top cellophane-wrapped cardboard boxes. The boxes were of two sizes, 5 ounces and 14 ounces, respectively. The smaller size contained 12 dates in the top layer and an average of but 7 dates in the